

# **Control of Saltcedar with Individual Plant Leaf Sprays**

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## **SUMMARY**

There are currently two individual plant leaf sprays recommended for control of saltcedar by Texas Cooperative Extension. One is a 1% concentration of Arsenal, mixed with water, applied in late summer or early fall. The second is a mixture containing 1/2 % Arsenal + 1/2% glyphosate applied in the same manner. This herbicide trial is designed to evaluate Cimarron Max when applied as an individual plant leaf spray at Rate 3 for control of saltcedar. Preliminary results will not be available until 2004.

## **PROBLEM/INTRODUCTION**

Saltcedar is major introduced, noxious plant that has invaded almost every riparian system in the western half of Texas. This plant is a lavish user of water, transpiring up to 12 acre feet per year. This plant also increases water salinity, kills competing plants and reduces stream flow.

Currently there are two individual plant leaf spray treatments recommended for control of saltcedar by Texas Cooperative Extension. They include a 1% concentration of Arsenal, or Arsenal at 1/2% mixed with a glyphosate at 1/2 %. One of the most common glyphosates is Roundup.

The herbicide Cimarron Max is a mixture of Weedmaster and Ally. It is purchased in two separate parts, called Part A and Part B. Part A is Ally and Part B is Weedmaster. Immediately before application the two parts are mixed based at label rates. There is some evidence this mixture has activity on saltcedar when applied as an individual plant leaf spray.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this trial is to compare Cimarron Max (Rate 3) to a mixture of Arsenal + glyphosate for control of saltcedar.

## **MATERIALS/METHODS**

Two herbicide treatments were included in this trial. The first was Arsenal + glyphosate at a concentration of 1/2 % each. The second was Cimarron Max at Rate 3, which is equal to 5.7 g/gal of Part A, and 12.8 oz/gal of Part B. Both herbicide treatments were mixed with water. The surfactant Dyn-amik was added to the both spray mixtures at a rate of 2%. HiLight Blue Dye was added to all mixtures at a concentration of 0.25%.

Two locations were included in this trial. The first was CRMWD property near Lake Spence (Coke county) and the second was the Scherwitz Ranch in Fisher county. Two replications of both treatments were applied at each location. The Lake Spence applications were made on 8/7/03, while the Scherwitz Ranch applications were made on 8/26/03. Saltcedar on the Scherwitz ranch was 12 to 15 ft tall. Saltcedar on Lake Spence was 3 ft regrowth, following grubbing the previous spring.

Applications were made using a 4-wheel ATV, 14 gal spray tank, 1.4 gpm ShurFlo pump and handgun with 5500-X8 adjustable cone nozzle. Treated plants were sprayed to wet, but not to the point of dripping. Ten gallons of spray mix was applied for each replication, at each location.

## **RESULTS/DISCUSSION/ECONOMIC IMPACT**

Preliminary results will not be available until 2004.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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